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號三十月一十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

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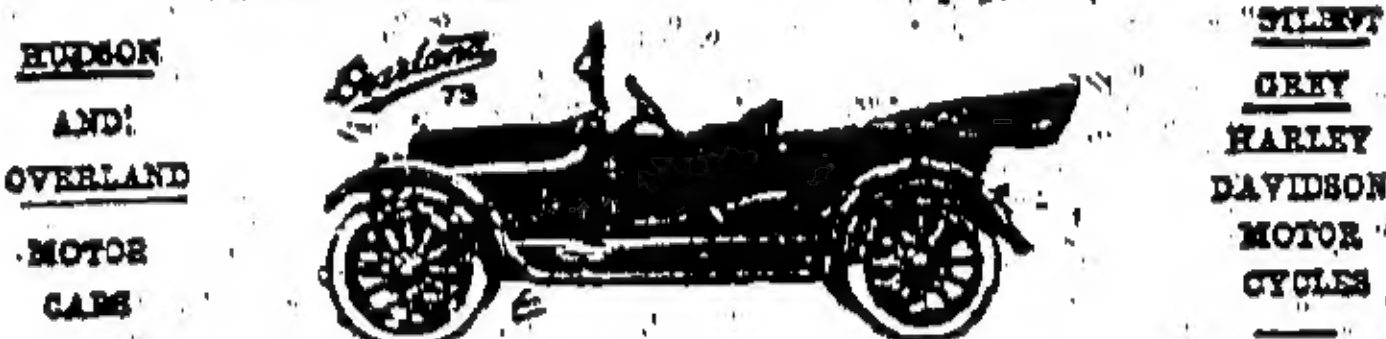
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

Advancing yesterday evening, to
the north of Cantain, we attacked
and captured Fontaine-Notre-Dame,
and took a number of prisoners.

THE CAVALRY'S DAY.

BATTLECRY OF THE TANKS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Percival Phillips, a War
Correspondent at Headquarters,
writes:—

The troops are wonderfully inspired
by the feel of the firm earth,
the sight of unbroken country and
the consciousness that they have
penetrated the Germans' strongest
line.

"I saw, to-day, the finest picture
I have seen in this war—a steady
stream of cavalry pouring across the
battered Hindenburg line, and six
miles beyond. They were not the
first to pass the barrier. Nearly 24
hours earlier, a detachment of Horse
led the way across the enemy's
trenches, cheered by the Tank crews.

The infantry and cavalry were in
action from noon onwards, among
the hills and valleys skirting the
Cambrai plain, rounding up fugi-
tives, clearing up villages and
steadily widening the salient. They
rode down rearward columns and
charged the German batteries. One
detachment galloped at two field
batteries, hidden in a hollow, and
sabred the gunners.

It has been a cavalryman's day
and their work is more talked about
even than that of the Tanks.
When the latter advanced at dawn
they were led by their Commander-
in-Chief, like an ancient King at the
head of his armoured host, flying his
battleflag. They also had a battle-
cry, for the message went forth to
every crew before the attack: "We
expect every Tank to do its
damndest."

ENEMY WEAK IN ARTILLERY.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, a War Cor-
respondent at Headquarters, states
that the attack was the best-kept
secret of the war. Not a whisper
reached the correspondents, who are
constantly up and down the line,
and the enemy did not dream of such
a blow and could not know that
numerous Tanks, during the recent
nights, had been crawling along the
roads and hiding in the daytime in
the woods.

When the Tanks emerged in their
midst, the Germans were agitated
and dazed and many hid in dugouts and
then surrendered behind the tanks
and marched in platoons, the British
infantry cheering and shouting while
thousands of British shells poured
into the Hindenburg Line. Hardly
a single shell-burst came from the
enemy's side and it was clear at a
glance that the enemy was weak in
artillery.

A battalion of the Royal Fusiliers
gained their objectives without a
single casualty and other English
battalions suffered very light losses
and these were mostly from machine-
gun fire. The British tanks, how-
ever, were not without casualties.
One tank was disabled and its crew
were rescued. One driver was
killed and another was wounded.
The tanks were not without success.
They have taken the battle-
line.

FEATURES OF THE BATTLE.

Mr. Perry Robinson, a War Cor-
respondent at Headquarters, states
that the chief trouble is that it has
been raining in torrents since noon
yesterday: nevertheless, it is extra-
ordinary to see hundreds of British
aeroplanes working just over the tree
tops. The German aeroplanes have
not appeared so far.

It has been proved that we have
crippled five German Divisions, one
of which had just come from Russia.

Our cavalry has captured guns and
taken villages and held them till the
infantry came up, notably the im-
portant villages of Maroing and
Masnières.

There are tales of Tanks which
chased the crews of heavy gun bat-
teries round their own guns and
captured a battery.

We penetrated so deeply that we
liberated the entire civilian popula-
tion of the villages, for the Germans
were so surprised that they had not
dreamt of evacuating them.

COMMENTS ON THE VICTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's
brilliant surprise victory is the
engrossing topic.

The tactical possibilities are ex-
haustively discussed and satisfaction
is expressed that a complete answer
has been found to Hindenburg's so-
called elastic defence.

Tributes are paid to the gallantry
of the troops in advancing into an
unknown position, the genius of Sir
Douglas Haig in shouldering the
responsibility, and the remarkable
innovation and skill of General Sir
Julian Byng and his able staff for
executing most successfully an opera-
tion which has changed the whole
face of the war on the Western Front,
at a stroke.

It is believed that the Tanks ad-
vanced in masses, probably hundred
together. Their assemblage was not
known to the enemy by a miracle of
secrecy and their success may have
a revolutionary effect from a tactical
point of view, as the British soldier
and the engineers who invented the
Tanks, have now proved their pos-
sibilities. The Tank is certainly
established definitely as a new and
important military arm. So far,
artillery preparation had made the
ground impassable for the assaults
and enabled the enemy to prepare
new defences, and the success of the
Tanks now opens up a prospect of
open warfare, at least, the first
result will be that the Germans must
meet the Western Front more heavily
than recently and thus the victory
is bound to immediately affect the
Italian situation.

An important result of the victory
is that the great Cambrai junction of
railways and roads, which were the
chief factor in the enemy's main
communications, are now exposed to
shell fire.

PUBLIC ADMIRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Kennedy Jones suggested that the
Government should send a message
to Sir Douglas Haig congratulating
him upon his splendid achievement
of the most recent offensive on the
Western Front.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "I have
very little doubt that the Cabinet
will send such a message, but I am
quite sure that neither Field-Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig, who planned the
attack, nor General Sir Julian Byng,
who carried out the operation, need
the least of the admiration which
which we freely give to the splendid
achievement."

(Continued on Page 2.)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

HOLIDAY DAYS

4.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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which is necessary
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A COLONY FROM THE FATHER-
LAND.

The following article is contributed to
the "Times" by a correspondent, writing
from Amsterdam.

Saturday night, and the close of a
sultry August day. The people of
Amsterdam, the "proletariat" as our
Amsterdam Socialist would say, are for
the most part seeking such air as is
stirring on the paths and roadways run-
ning beside their picturesque, tree-border-
ed, but in summer not very savoury
canals.

Overlooking one of these stands a large
public building, round the entrance to
which is gathered a motley crowd
attracted by the announcement that a
German revolutionary Socialist, editor of
a paper with the significant title *Der
Kampf* ("The Struggle"), is to deliver
an address on "Three Years of War."
We enter the building, ascend the stair-
case leading to the lecture-hall, and find
the latter packed to overflowing by an
audience, some of whom are obviously
Dutch, but the great majority are
undoubtedly German, with a preponder-
ance of men on the sunny side of 30.
Numerous as the Germans seem, they are
but a small fraction of the thousands of
Germans, largely deserters, who have
taken refuge in hospitable Holland during
the war.

Before the meeting begins white-jacket-
ed waiters circulate among the audience
carrying trays of "Pilsener" beer (made
in Holland, and at the present time
infinitely superior to the genuine article),
which is in demand for the refreshment
not only of the sterner but also of the
gentler members of the audience. Revolu-
tionary Socialist papers in Dutch and
German are offered for sale and find many
purchasers. Finally the leaders of the
meeting ascend the platform, the chair-
man briefly opens the proceedings, by
intimating that all opinions will be
listened to with tolerance, but that dis-
orderly interruptions will not be per-
mitted, and the lecturer begins. He
prefaces his observations with a warning
that if the speaker enacted at a previous
meeting at The Hague are repeated on
this occasion the disturbers of the tran-
quillity of the proceedings will meet with
severe punishment, and then develops
the argument of his discourse. It need
not be repeated here, for the lecturer's

statements contain nothing new to those
familiar with the history of the war and
of the preparations of the Central Powers
for the precipitation of the catastrophe.
What impresses one most, perhaps, is the
fact that this terrible indictment of Ger-
many and her Allies proceeds from a
German, speaking in German to an
audience mainly composed of Germans,
who listen to it with a respectful silence
only broken by occasional applause.

A SOLDIER-BROOD.
One asks oneself where all the Germans
come from. The question is not easy to
answer, but if the men themselves be
interrogated they will reply that they
come, this one from Flanders, that one
from the Russian front, another from
France—indeed, deserters from all the
theatres of war have drifted across the
frontiers of the Netherlands in increasing
numbers, especially during the last twelve
months. When walking in Amsterdam
with a Dutch friend and colleague a few
days ago my eye was caught by a Ger-
man, field-grey uniform surmounted by a
blue cap with a red band. The wearer
was a German deserter who had escaped
from Cologne, whither he had gone on
leave from the Somme. He was begging
of the passers-by.

It is exceptional, of course, to see a
German deserter in uniform in the middle
of Amsterdam. These men quickly find
some Good Samaritan to give them a
cast-off suit of clothes to enable them to
pass as civilians. But the deserters are
here in Amsterdam all the same, and
the initiated can tell you exactly where
to find them. Amsterdam has its desert-
ers' quarter. Assuming that one has a
taste for such rather depressing society,
there is a street not far from the stately
buildings of the Royal palace and the
Stock Exchange where one can safely
count on meeting, at any time of the
day or night, as many German deserters

as one could wish to find. Notwithstand-
ing its proximity to the main thorough-
fares of the city, it is not one of the
most fashionable streets of Amsterdam.
On the contrary, lying off the main high-
ways, as such streets often do in great
cities, it gives the impression in the broad
light of the sun of a sort of lurking obscurity.
It seems, indeed, to be a street of rather
dingy cafes and obscure hotels, but at
night by electric lamps and other acces-
sories, the fronts of these establishments,
so little exhilarating by day, take on a
gaudy glitter. German names are every-
where to be seen; in fact, they are more
numerous than Dutch. The Gothic signs
of the hotels bearing the names of Ger-
man States, provinces, and cities, allu-
sions to the Rhine, to Bavarian beer, and
not obscure hints as to the attractions of
"Wein, Weib, und Gesang"—all
these make one realise the close prox-
imity of the "Fatherland, the happy
Fatherland."

We have evidently strayed into a small
German colony, and it is hither that the
German deserter in Amsterdam almost
inevitably drifts. It is not very surpris-
ing that after the hardships of the field
he should seek solace where it is most
easily to be found. And here at night
there are the attractions of beerhouse and
dancing saloon, and some resemblance to
the "night life" which before the war
seemed to be the German ideal of enjoy-
ment in all the cities of the empire.
Needless to say, the war has made a
difference in this respect even in Amster-
dam, where the delights of such enter-
tainment are now cut short by drastic
regulations as to the early extinction of
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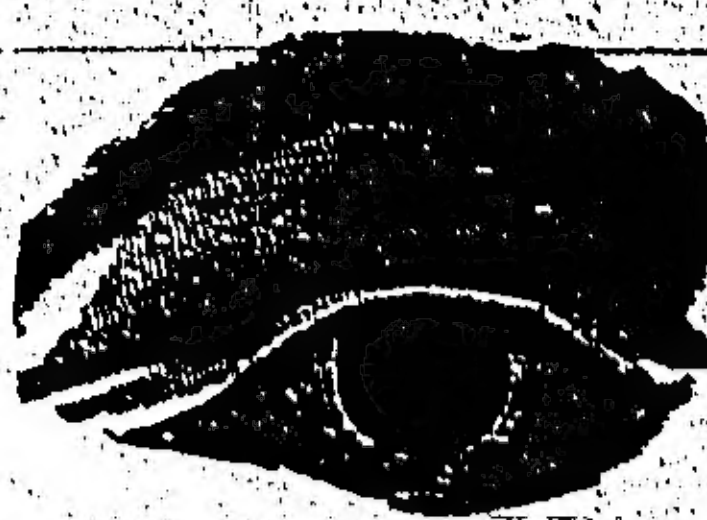
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"MERITOR", HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
SATURDAY,
the 24th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS, BRIC A BRAC, &c., recently arrived from Europe and suitable for Xmas presents.

Comprising:—
Statuettes, Figures, Vases, Hand-painted Plaques and Ornaments, Flower Holders and Bowls, Fancy Mirrors, Clocks, Candelabras, a quantity of Plated Goods comprising Egg Sets, Fruit Bowls, Bread Baskets, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., Cut-glass Bowls, Decanters, Jugs, Finger Bowls, Sweet Dishes, Fruit Stands, Cake Dishes, Liqueur Sets, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2304

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
TUESDAY,
the 27th November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS,
COURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES,
And
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.
As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, &c., &c., Dinner Services/Crockery, Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-fold Blackwood Screens with 6-coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c.

Engraving, Pictures, Tapestries and Net Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.

Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brackets, 1 Pair Old Bronze Vases inlaid with Gold and Silver, and Four PIANOS, &c.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
WEDNESDAY,
the 28th November, 1917, at 2 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.
Comprising:—
Jamaica, New Zealand, Queensland, St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Selongor and Bungei Ujong-Sudan, Tobago Tonga, Trinidad, Turks Island, Victoria, forming Part II of the Collection.

Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine.
(Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view 5th inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2319

AUCTION.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT), on
SATURDAY,
the 24th November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A "POPE" TWIN CYLINDER
MOTOR CYCLE, with SIDE CAR
12/15 H.P.
with all accessories,
and in running order.

On view now.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2317

INTIMATIONS
MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA,
Trained male Masseuse.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES, IF PREPARED.
No. 213, Queen's Road East.
2134

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
A French Remedy for all irregularities.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
A French Remedy for all irregularities.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$1.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$1.20 per Annum delivered in all other ports.
A. W. LINDSEY SMITH, Manager.

WAR CHARITIES
SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 20.

General:—
H. R. Sir F. H. May (Monthly subscription) 250.00
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly subscription) 50.00
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly subscription) 20.00
Staff—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (Monthly subscription) 40.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club (Monthly subscription) 340.00
Omgar Singh (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Britishers (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Staff—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Wong Sui Woon (Monthly subscription) 5.00
Gold (Monthly subscription) 15.00
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly subscription) 5.00
Inspector Gordon (Monthly subscription) 3.00
Sergeant Willis (Monthly subscription) 3.00
L.N.L. (Monthly subscription) 50.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Monthly subscription) 50.00
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly subscription) 50.00
Observatory (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Mr. D. W. Trueman (Monthly subscription) 30.00
Mr. T. Sutcliffe (Monthly subscription) 5.00
Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly subscription) 5.00
Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly subscription) 5.00
Mr. Vald Bjerre (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly subscription) 10.00
Mr. F. E. Worwood (Monthly subscription) 5.00
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (Monthly subscription) 100.00
Mr. C. B. Brooke (Monthly subscription) 25.00
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Monthly subscription) 25.00
Madame Ah Chee (Monthly subscription) 11.00
The Edward Dispensary 15.00
Leung Ping Fai 10.00
Fung Shi Hon 5.00
Lo Kam Chak 5.00
Lau Tse Ping 5.00
Chan Pui 5.00
Ng Mui Cheun 5.00
Subscribers under \$5 50.00
Messrs. John D. Hutchison & Co. 500.00
Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry Pier and Blake Pier
Hon. Mr. H. E. Sharp (Monthly subscription) 30.00
Mr. C. G. Alhambra (Monthly subscription) 10.00
His Honour Mr. H. H. Compertz (Monthly subscription) 20.00
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly subscription) 20.00
Mr. R. L. Agassiz (Monthly subscription) 30.00
Anonymous (Monthly subscription) 40.00
Fackile 3.00
Mr. W. Murray Scott 35.00
Proceeds Lottery Mrs. A. H. Skelton's pictures 100.00
R.L.H. 350.00
"Submarine" 4.00
"Luck" 17.00
Staff—Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd. (Monthly subscription) 80.00
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak 250.00
Lee Fat 5.00
Cheng Pin 5.00
Lee Ping 5.00
Wat Woo 5.00
Tam Kung Wo 25.00
Mr. G. K. Nuttall (Monthly subscription Oct.-Dec.) 300.00
Tang Hoi Kee 0.50
Chu Chung Hoo 20.00
Chung Koo 5.00
Lee Fook 1.00
Moo Yauk Lim 20.00
Chau Yau Koo 3.00
Kwong Hing Cheung 1.00
Lee Ching 1.00
Fung Yuen 1.00
Wong Chung Hing 2.00
Shiu Yuen 1.00
Wing Yuen 1.00

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND
"Under Weight" condition of health shows our assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
Supplies the blood with the wanted materials and healthy flesh building materials.

Captured by a Submarine.
A JAPANESE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Mr. Takichi Wakazawa, former captain of the Kohina Maru, who has recently returned to Japan after a year in Germany, is telling his story in the "Jiji" in daily instalments. The following translation was made from the Japanese text as it appeared in the "Jiji" by the "Japan Advertiser."

August 2nd, 1916.—Oh, what an unlucky day it was. At 2.30 p.m., that day, while the Kohina Maru was sailing at a point about 20 miles northward of Alexandria she was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, the shot striking the boiler room on the starboard side. I had been ill and was in bed at the time of the accident. Startled by a great shake up of the steamer I sprang from the bed and left the sick room. I discovered that sea water was pouring in a cylindrical shaped hole made on the starboard side. I ran up to the bridge and tried to blow the whistle, but in vain. Already the fire in the furnaces was extinguished and the steam power exhausted.

I ordered the second engineer to bring with him the chart, the log and other important documents from the room where they were kept, and without carrying any of their personal belongings 43 of the crew hurriedly took to the life boats and sailing boats. Two of the boats remaining, with the crew on board, were tied together and set sail in the direction of Alexandria. In no time the enemy submarine began to fire at the steamer and altogether fired 20 shots. Twenty minutes after she was hit the steamer sank stern first into the sea.

The enemy submarine then turned towards our life boats and demanded to know where the captain was. I replied that I was the captain. I was ordered to go over to the submarine. I jumped into the submarine. Three bayonets were thrust at me from three directions, but I was not scared.

FOURTH FOR HIS CREW.

Imagine what our condition was. On a vague, shoreless sea, the mother steamer is made a victim of an enemy submarine's attack and is lost sight of. Then comes the enemy submarine to approach the three little boats upon which the fate of myself and the crew rests, and snatches me away. Under the circumstances how could I be scared of the three bayonets thrust at me? The three boats were tied to the stern of the submarine, which was proceeding with full speed. When I realized that the lives of 40 or more crew were in peril I screamed with rage and breaking through the blockade of bayonets I demanded that the submarine be turned round. The quarter-master was willing enough to turn the submarine left-wise, so that the three boats could escape the peril.

I then asked the commander of the submarine in English:—
"What do you want of me?"
"We shall make a prisoner of you," was the reply.
"Why didn't you raise your national flag?" the commander asked.
"I did not see the necessity of doing so."
"Are you married?"
At this time I was feeling very uncomfortable as I was being insulted. But my person was already inside the enemy vessel. So I replied, "Yes."
"You shall not touch anything in this vessel without permission."
This ended the conversation, whereupon I wished to signal with a flag that I was made a prisoner. But considering it unwise to invite suspicion of the enemy I merely asked my hat to communicate the information. Forty or more hats hats responded.

HEXING OTHER VICTIMS.

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ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY.
VIEWS OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF SHANGHAI.

Under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League, Dr. Stanley lectured to a well attended meeting at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, Shanghai, last week on "Alcohol and Efficiency."

In the course of his remarks Dr. Stanley stated what steps each of the countries now at war had taken regarding the alcohol habit, showing that all the great nations engaged recognized the loss of efficiency resulting from alcoholic abuse. The origin of the alcohol habit was traced to a desire for excitement, and relief from the monotony of life. But in spite of increased competition life is becoming more interesting through improved educational methods; so that, as time goes on, the drinking bar will probably disappear. People, as a rule, get the alcohol habit by imitating others and not because they like it. As regards social amenity and business, alcohol may oil the wheels, but it is not good oil. In moderation, wine, beer and spirits may be taken throughout a long life without impairing health, but the so-called dietetic quantity of alcohol does not make it any less a poison, as there are, in a similar manner, quantities of morphine, arsenic, strychnine and chloroform which, taken indefinitely, apparently may not injure health.

The strongest indictment of alcohol is that it excites the passions and diminishes the will power, the resulting lowered moral tone doing more harm than all the disease resulting from its excessive use. Medical men are ceasing to reply on alcohol in the treatment of disease and the consumption in hospitals is becoming greatly reduced.

The lecturer drew attention to the glorious literature of drink and the difficulty of finding anything of ginger beer, especially as medicinal drinks were as a rule so dull. The comfortable poison scored all round in this respect, and all the originality and inventive talent was on the side of alcohol. The test of a drink purveyor scarcely did more than give us gas. One had to fall back, in self defence, on water, which had many advantages and also some slight chance from the literary point of view of competing with alcohol.

Dr. Stanley thought that if the principles for which we are fighting the war were established by force of our arms, it would be dirt cheap. If the money hitherto spent on drink could be diverted to pay the whole cost of the war, we could win the war without the danger of defeat.

The lecturer concluded by recommending the abstemious consumption of water, and the avoidance of alcohol.

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INTIMATIONS

A handy list with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! LIGHT! SAFE! DROOPPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd., HONGKONG.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide
WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES.
Price 50 cents.

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG
A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Bargo with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitality ever known for putting the good old "pep," ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system.

Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Bargo tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Bargo seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-care-a-bang feeling, to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fits, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Bargo is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is a way to clear, alertness and efficiency. B. G. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTION.
G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of "B.W." LAND at "KATHAN ROAD," Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Boundary	Measure	Area
North	100 ft.	100 sq. ft.
South	100 ft.	100 sq. ft.
East	100 ft.	100 sq. ft.
West	100 ft.	100 sq. ft.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 614.

To-day's Advertisements

G. R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.
TO THE
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and DISINFECTED throughout by the Officer in Charge during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Slat Casings and Slat Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carpet, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-mat-ti service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1917.
[2322]

LOST.

ON the 22nd instant on Barker Road, a lady's Work Bag containing Fancy Work, Scissors and Thimble. Will finder kindly return to—

Mrs. SKELTON,
140 Barker Road, Peak.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2320

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor), on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd November, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Street, Corner of Ice House Street,
SEVERAL CASES OF TOYS,
etc., etc.

Consisting of—
Wooden Toys, Ornamental Paper, Collar Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Watch Chains, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2319

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of one Motor Cycle with side Car at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.15 p.m.—Cricket, on H. K. C. C. Ground, Club v. O. R. C.
4.00 p.m.—League Football Match, Club v. Navy on H.K.C.C. ground. (Proceeds for Heather Day Fund).

General Memoranda.

Monday, Nov. 26—Queen of Norway's Birthday—1869—King George's Sister, Princess Mary Charlotte.
1 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

Tuesday, Nov. 27—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Household Goods, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Wednesday, Nov. 28—Stock Exchange Settlements Day, 3 p.m.—Auction of Postage Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Thursday, Nov. 29—Thanksgiving Day in U.S.A. 11 a.m.—Full Moon.
Friday, Nov. 30—HEATHER DAY.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1917.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

THE community of Hongkong has never been wanting in practical sympathy on the all too frequent occasions when large communities in China have been overwhelmed by the calamity of a great flood, and the gift of \$100,000 towards the relief of the sufferers by the unprecedented floods in the province of Chihli, which was approved by the Legislative Council yesterday, will, we are sure, be endorsed by the public sentiment of the Colony. The fact that the donation is made at a time when the Great War demands from each British Colony the utmost it can contribute to the relief of sufferers from the war should make this manifestation of sympathy with the suffering in Chihli all the more appreciated by the people of China. The appeal by the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council, which was published in full in the *China Mail* a week ago, pointed out that 105 counties have been affected and 70 per cent of these seriously; 12,000 square miles have been flooded and outside of Tientsin \$100,000,000 Mex. have been destroyed in the loss of crops, and after a fairly accurate survey it is reported that 80,000 groups of dwellings have been destroyed, while three million people are facing a bitterly cold winter in summer clothes and with nothing to eat. They are absolutely dependent on charity. They are not professional beggars, but hard working citizens. The Council state that at least \$5,000,000 is needed if this great multitude may even not die of cold and hunger, and at the time when the appeal was sent to us for publication only \$2,000,000 was available. Though the sum contributed by the Hongkong Government may not effect much in itself it will have the added value of being an example to the Administrations in many Chinese towns in South China who have not yet perhaps adequately recognised their obligation to help in relieving the sufferings of the multitude in the distant provinces of Chihli. These floods entail heavy demands on the metropolitan treasury, and doubtless on the national treasury also, for the public authorities have the great task of repairing the extensive damage done to the river banks and other public property and of carrying out in this great area the sanitary measures that are needed if the devastated districts, and areas far beyond, are not to become the scene of equally devastating disease. We notice that Dr. Wu Lien Teh, the Director and Medical Officer of the North Manchurian Plague Service, has, in a report just published on the work of that Service during the past year, taken the opportunity to give the warning that "the disastrous floods which have recently occurred in Tientsin and the surrounding districts may easily lead this winter to a serious epidemic of Typhus, Relapsing Fever, and

other infectious diseases, unless proper sanitary precautions are taken now." It is satisfactory to see that the Ministry of the Interior has addressed a despatch to the Governors of the provinces calling their attention to the importance of enforcing sanitary measures in order to prevent the spread of disease. Such an organisation as the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council—the object of which is to unite all the charitable organisations and to devise the best ways and means for giving relief—should prove of invaluable assistance, in seeing that all practicable measures are taken to avoid pestilence as well as to relieve the famine which the devastating floods have caused over an area of no less than twelve thousand square miles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total subscriptions to the Straits Settlements War Loan up to Oct 31st were \$40,223,300.

The subscriptions up to October 31st, 1917, to the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya, amounted \$2,927,990.

A Consular official statement issued in Singapore notifies that the Chinese Government is not responsible for the loan of \$15,000,000 to be floated by the Canton Military Government.

A shop coolie has reported to the Police that while walking along Chatham Road near the Railway Bridge, two men came behind him and snatched a handkerchief containing \$500 in banknotes from him. The robbers made good their escape.

A Chinese, employed as third engineer on a.s. *Burrumbett*, has reported to the Police that he came ashore yesterday with two firemen, after having been paid off by the ship. He had \$100 in silver which he changed into banknotes. "At Queen Victoria Street, near the Central Market, one of the firemen invited him to tea but he refused. They then attacked him, despoiled him of his money and decamped."

The Legislative Council yesterday approved a vote of \$48,000 in connection with the purchase of "Tanderages," 132, The Peak, which we recently announced had been bought by the Government in pursuance of its policy of purchasing houses on the Peak as residences for higher officials. The Colonial Secretary stated that the house was on the market, and the Government purchased it for \$47,500. The extra amount of the vote was required for incidental expenses in connection with the transfer.

Application has been made by Captain Mark Scott to the Public Utility Commission for a license to operate a motor bus line in the City of Manila, and the suburbs. The applicant requests that he be granted a permit to operate, at the start, 10 motor omnibuses, which number he expects to increase, eventually, to twenty-five. A straight fare of 10 centavos will be charged per each passenger within the city limits, and 3 centavos per kilometer outside of city limits.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The marriage of Dr. Filomeno Maria de Gracia Ozerio and Miss D. Camilla Maria Castro will be solemnized tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Two Kobe boys have recently gained the M. C. Second Lieutenant (Temporary Lieutenant) Thomas Compton Pakenham of the Coldstream Guards, Special Reserve attached to M. G. Co., and Captain J. E. Drummond.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL MATCH.

The advertised match between the Hongkong Football Club and the Navy at which a collection will be taken in aid of the funds of Heather Day starts at 4 p.m. sharp to-morrow on the Club Ground.

The H. F. C. team will be Goldenberg, Cave, McCubbin, Ralston, Stewart, Rodger, Campbell or Wood, Goldenberg, Chastels, Macfarlane and Stalker.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. UNIVERSITY C.C.

At King's Park to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected to play for the K.C.C.—J. P. Robinson, R. Paton, A. A. Claxton, Major J. A. Robertson, R. E. Lindell, L. J. E. McConnell, W. T. Elton, K. Macanall, L. E. A. Hodges, L. A. Blackburn, and H. Over.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

THE TRUCK DANGER.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Ho In and Fok Pui Sang are charged with the manslaughter of one, So Kim, by negligently allowing a truck to get out of control, on Queen Victoria Street, whereby the truck ran down the hill and killed a child, was resumed this morning, before Sir William Roes Davies K.C., Chief Justice.

It will be remembered that the hearing was adjourned owing to the absence of Mr. Reiton the principal witness for the Crown.

Mr. Reiton stated from the witness box, in reply to his Lordship, that his absence on Wednesday was due to the fact that he did not receive notice to attend the Court until about half past two in the afternoon.

His Lordship said that the witness's non-attendance had caused the hearing to be adjourned and great inconvenience to the jury and everybody concerned.

In reply to the Attorney General, the witness described how he saw the truck in charge of two Chinese in Queen's Road. He was in a shop and heard a noise. He rushed to the door and saw the Chinese let go of the truck which had apparently got out of control. The men shouted and then ran away, chased by a man who blew a police whistle.

Witness then went to the bottom of the street and saw the child lying on the road with a serious wound in her head.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you consider the affair was an accident?

His Lordship: I cannot allow that. I noticed that the question was asked at the Police Court by the solicitor, but I had no idea Counsel would ask it.

Mr. Alabaster: That was at the examination-in-chief.

His Lordship: I cannot allow the question. That is what the jury are here to decide.

Mr. Alabaster: Very well, I will put the question in a different way. To witness—Do you think these men did it on purpose?

His Lordship: No, please do not answer that question. Could anybody imagine that they did it purposely?

In reply to further questions by Mr. Alabaster, witness said that Queen Victoria Street was usually a dirty street with pieces of vegetable and other rubbish about.

In opening the case for the defence, Mr. Alabaster quoted various authorities in conflict with those quoted by the Attorney General on the question of manslaughter. Mr. Alabaster pointed out that the Attorney General had quoted civil cases, whereas he (Counsel) was then quoting cases in Criminal Law. Addressing the jury, Mr. Alabaster said that he could have brought expert evidence to prove that the brake on the truck was out of order but he did not do so because the jury had examined it and had seen for themselves that such was the case. Also, so far from the question of negligence on the part of the accused by handling the truck at the reverse end to the brake, they exercised greater care since by taking the truck that way they were able to obtain greater leverage.

After His Lordship had reviewed the evidence, the jury found the accused not guilty and both were accordingly discharged.

The jury added a rider to the effect that there should be greater supervision over such trucks and also with regard to the physical condition of the coolies, in which his Lordship concurred.

THE MISSING "HITACHI MARU."

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha informs us that they have been advised by the Head Office that it has been decided to despatch the Company's steamer *Chikura Maru* to the Indian Ocean to search for the a.s. *Hitachi Maru*, which has become very much overdue at Delagoa Bay.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Indos \$134 buyers
Docks 124 buyers
Langkats 116 buyers
Yanzetpoos 64 buyers
Kung Yiks 112 buyers
Shanghai Cottons 113 buyers
Ewos 166 buyers

Football is the new pettime of the Midland mission girls. It is not the Handling Code, as one might have expected, but "Association." Quite a number of works teams have been formed in "country" and some of the girls show speed and judgment in their play. They made their debut before the public on September 23, playing for "Kew" and "The new" crabs. The interesting possibilities remarks London paper.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE RESULT OF A QUARREL.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, on a charge of assault.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Complainant who was a boatman, stated that defendant incited a number of small boys to tear up the bags of rice which were on the deck of his junk.

He, however, chased the boys out. A few days later, defendant demanded \$10 from him, threatening to do him bodily harm should the money not be forthcoming within three days. Yesterday, without any warning, defendant and three other men attacked him. He recognised the defendant as the man who struck him a blow on the eye.

The defendant, however, stated that the complainant did not tell the truth. He accidentally stepped on complainant's foot and the latter struck him. He retaliated with a blow on the face inflicting a black eye. Complainant and some other men then set on him, till he was rescued by a constable who arrested both him and the complainant.

A sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

SUSPECTED OF ATTEMPTING FELONY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with being on the stairs of a house in Yuk Ming Lane, West Point, with intent to commit a felony.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that some nights previously, the inmates of the house heard noises on the stair case but were unable to find out who caused the noises. Last night they found defendant there with a heavy pair of pliers in his hand, probably to use in making holes through the wooden partition to spy into the cubicles within.

His Worship adjourned the case fixing bail at \$100.

HEATHER DAY.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S RAFFLE.

In connection with Heather Day on the 30th so many really good things have been given by the ladies of the Colony to Miss Anton's Stall (on the Fair Ground) that it has been decided a raffle would be a convenient and profitable way to dispose of some of them. Accordingly what is described as the Scottish Women's Great Raffle for valuable prizes has been organised. Up to date there are eighteen prizes on the list, these including a silver tea set and tray, silver sweet dishes, a blister pearl pendant, a hand sewing machine, a silver vase, a Scotch cradle and doll, an electric suitcase, cushions (8), a pair of antique brass vases; one "Junior" electric cooking range, a tea cloth, a girl's cot, electric iron (2), a luminous table stove, an electric travelling stove, a valuable breakfast dish heater, given by an English lady, has now to be added to the list. The drawing is to take place at the Fair on the evening of the 30th and tickets are obtainable at one dollar each from Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Templeton, Miss Neave, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Black and others. Mrs. Murray Scott is in charge of the lady convener.

THE STRANDING OF THE TENYO-MARU.

CAPTAIN SMITH REPLACED.

The *Japan Chronicle* of the 10th inst. states: On the 7th instant the battleship *Fuji* in addition to the ship already engaged in the work of assistance, made an endeavour to effect the stranded liner, but without success. The Company has now decided to remove 4,000 tons of cargo from the *Tenyo* to lighten her, and for this purpose the *Shinyo-maru*, 6,000 tons, has been dispatched from Yokohama. All the passengers have been landed at Yokohama.

The *Messager* says that Captain H. S. Smith of the *Tenyo-maru*, has been replaced by Captain Hahimoto of the *Shinyo-maru*. A T.K.K. Director, quoted by the *Osaka Journal*, states that the replacement of Captain Smith by Captain Hahimoto has nothing to do with the stranding incident, but is the carrying out of a pre-arranged programme. He adds that at first there were twelve foreign masters in the service of the Company.

Later. The *Tenyo-maru* was relocated at high water yesterday afternoon.

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the latest and best cough medicine in the world today, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do—relieve the cough, soothe the throat, and does it quickly and effectively. Now, sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

THE NEW CABINET.

It is reported that the new cabinet under Wang Shi Chen, as acting Premier, will be formed as follows: Luk Cheng Chang Foreign Affairs, Li Kwok Kwan Finance, Tin Man Lit Interior, Lai Kun Hung Navy. The present vice-Ministers will act in the other Ministries.

PROVINCES ORDERED TO STOP FIGHTING.

The President has again telegraphed to the Southern provinces to stop fighting.

The Minister of the Army has also issued an order instructing all provinces to stop fighting and await a peaceful solution.

THE SOUTHERN DEMANDS.

In the negotiations for peace the Southern leaders have demanded a re-convening of the Old Parliament. The North want a new Parliament to be elected.

THE DEFENCE OF WUCHANG.

From Huanan, Wong Jim Yuen has telegraphed to Li Shun for help for the purpose of defending Wuchang and Hanyang.

CANTON "OUR DAY."

As the result of "Our Day" in Canton \$1,455 has been remitted to the British Red Cross Society in London.

The total amount collected was

\$10,022.53 made up as follows:—

Total donations etc. \$2,356.83

Net proceeds of Ah Fung's photographs 36.

Evening Concert (per the C.A.T.S.) 300.

Raffles 2,222.93

Sweet Stall 335.47

Bran Pie 219.80

Auction of Case of Stout 40.00

Teas 169.70

Tobacco Kiosk 550.80

Toys Stall 141.45

Parcel delivery etc. 48.27

Sundries 171.58

Man in the Tub 169.10

Gift Stall 119.20

Gate Money 188.40

Bar (including sale of surplus stock) 167.40

Red Cross Nurse 101.05

Cocoon & Shies 319.50

Chinese Conjurors 80.50

Sale of Flags 340.40

Shooting Gallery 140.00

Less loss on small coins \$9.86

Less Sundry chits outstanding (to be paid to General War Charities if collected) 45.61

Grand Total for Remittance \$10,022.53

Remitted to London \$1,409 @ 2/10 = \$3774.54

35 @ 2/11 = 237.45 10,011.99

Balance to General War Charities s/c. \$10.54

A personal acknowledgment has been sent to the many who so kindly assisted with gifts in money or kind, but the Committee take this opportunity of thanking them all collectively, as also those who laboured at the Stalls and side shows at the Fete.

Thanks are also due to the following firms for gifts or other valuable assistance: Messrs Wang Hing, The Colonial Store, Sing Fat, Lee Sang Wok, Pohoomul Bros, Nestle & Anglo Swiss Milk Co., W. G. Humphreys & Co., Wiseman Ltd., (Hongkong), Hongkong Dairy Farm, The Sincere Co. Ltd., Kwangtung Electric Supply Co. Ltd., The Shamen Store, Nan Yang Bros. Tobacco Co., Parsee Trading Co., A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Deacon & Co. Ltd., The Hongkong Cigar Store, S. Montie & Co. Ltd., (Hongkong), W. Farmer & Co., Butterfield & Swire, Mannes & Beckhouse, W. A. Hamilton & Co., Fernandes Noronha & Co., British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., Lever Bros (China) Ltd., K. A. J. Chottimall, Parumall & Co., M. Dillard & Sons, W. Bouchard, D. Chellaram, W. Powell Ltd., (Hongkong), P. D. Melvani & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., T. E. Griffith Ltd., Herbert Dent & Co., The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, (Shanghai), Tomes & Co., Holland China Trading Co., Anderson & Co. Ltd., (Hongkong) Little, Adams & Wood.

MEAT PRICES IN HONGKONG AND MANILA.

BIG DIFFERENCE.

The *Calcutta* (Manila) says:—Indicating the benefits of food control, the following prices of meats and potatoes, as of September 27th, 1917, are self-explanatory. The Hongkong prices are quoted from the South China Morning Post.

HONGKONG. MANILA.
Sirloin Steak P.22 per kilo P.12 per kilo
Corn Beef 80 1.30
Beef 85 1.20
Mutton Chops 80 1.00
Leg of Mutton 85 1.00
Shoulder Mutton 77 1.30
Pork Chops 70 1.15
Loin of Pork 60 1.05
Veal 64 1.80
Potatoes 50 15

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Remedy is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this invaluable Remedy prepared for any emergency, you are safe by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FRENCH ATTACK.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A French communiqué states:—The Germans this morning counter-attacked on our new positions south of Juvin-court. Our fire repulsed them with serious losses. We took 400 prisoners yesterday.

JOY BELLS.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of London and other authorities, interviewed, stated they were in favour of ringing bells in celebration of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's latest victory.

THE SUBMARINE ZONE EXTENDED.

AT THE AZORES AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22. It is announced from Berlin that the zone of the submarines will be extended, to meet the Entente's sharpened hunger blockade against neutral, chiefly by the establishment of a new barred zone around the Azores which have become important hostile bases in the Atlantic navigation, and closing the channel to Greece which has so far been left open in the Mediterranean.

THE SUBMARINE PIACY.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, Nov. 22. The French shipping returns, for the week ending November 18, show:—
Arrivals 948
Departures 661
Vessels sunk 0
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 1

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, Nov. 22. The Italian shipping returns, for the week ending November 18, show:—
Arrivals 322
Departures 300
Steamers sunk (over 1,800 tons) 1
Vessels damaged and towed into port 1

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that the military authorities in East Africa were already taking steps to inquire into the commission of atrocities by Germans, or the German nation, on British war prisoners, during the early stages of the campaign in East Africa, with a view to bringing to trial anybody against whom satisfactory evidence could be obtained.

GERMANY'S BIGGEST CHEMICAL WORKS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. It is reported from Zurich that the Elektron-Chemical Works at Griesheim-on-Main, near Frankfurt, the most extensive works of the kind in Germany, were totally destroyed by an explosion on Tuesday. There were many casualties and immense damage.

NEW FRENCH WAR COMMITTEE CREATED.

PARIS, Nov. 22. A new War Committee has been established, M. Poincaré presiding, composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine, Munitions and Blockade. The Council will be charged with the duty of directing the war policy.

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

THE soldier, the football player and the all-round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness, stiffness, like aching and aching away are cured in one minute. For a rub down after a hard game. For a rub down after a hard game. For a rub down after a hard game.

THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that China had communicated to Great Britain the text of China's declaration to Japan and the United States, regarding the Japan-American agreement. He did not understand that the declaration meant that China did not recognise the agreement and the Government had no reason to anticipate that it would cause any difficulties between China and any other Ally.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The report of the Committee, appointed in 1913, to advise the Board of Trade on the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, states that it has been decided to appoint three Trade Commissioners in Canada, at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg respectively; two in Australia—one at Melbourne and one at Sydney; two in South Africa—one at Cape Town and one at Johannesburg; and one to the West Indies, at Trinidad.

Other posts will be created, as opportunity arises. This scheme, generally agrees with the recommendations of the Denison's Royal Commission, and the Treasury has sanctioned the immediate inception of the scheme.

COTTON SPINNERS AND THEIR WAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The cotton spinners have declined the employers' offer of an increase in wages of ten per cent on December 16 and a further advance of ten per cent on March 16, 1918.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The Cotton Control Board announces the arrival at Liverpool of 189,000 bales of American cotton, which were not included in the recent census. The supplies of Great Britain are thus increased by this amount.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The Silver Market is quiet.

AMERICAN ELECTION RETURNS.

The following special cables are taken from the Manila Cable:—
New York, Nov. 10th. Ryland, the Tammany candidate, beat Mayor Mitchell, the present incumbent, by a vote of two to one. Women's suffrage is carried.

Boston, Nov. 10th. McCall got the entire Republican vote and won.

Richmond, Nov. 10th. Davis received the entire Democratic vote.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10th. The returns are as yet incomplete, but it is reported that prohibition is beaten, by a plurality of eight thousand and women's suffrage by a plurality of ninety thousand.

New Mexico, Nov. 10th. Prohibition is leading in the state.

THE CATHOLIC ATTITUDE IN AMERICA.

Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson: "In these days of the gravest problems which have ever weighed upon our American government our thoughts go out to the Chief Executive, warmed by a heartfelt sympathy for the heavy burden of office which he must bear and freighted with the unwavering determination of loyal citizens to stand by him in his every effort to bring success to our arms and to achieve those ideals of justice and humanity which compelled our entrance into the war."

President Wilson to Cardinal Gibbons: "May I not express my very deep and sincere appreciation of your letter of October 6? It has brought me cheer and reassurance, and I want you to know how much I appreciate your own action in coming to the aid of the important and influential group of men and women who have so generously undertaken to support the administration in its efforts to make the whole character and purpose of this war, and of the government of the United States in the prosecution of it, clear to the whole people."

BANKING MADE EASY.—Bank Cashier: "You will have to be identified, madam."
Lady: "My friend here will identify me."
Cashier: "But I don't know her."
Lady: "Oh, well, I'll introduce you."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

IMPORTANT PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Important progress was made to-day westward and south-westward of Cambrai. Despite the continuous rain, reinforcements of the enemy were hurried up to oppose the advance. The enemy was driven out from a further series of villages and other fortified positions, and many additional prisoners were taken. The Tanks were again of great assistance.

We progressed on the right in the direction of Crovecourt-sur-Lescaut. We captured north-eastward of Masnières, a double line of trenches on the east bank of the Canal-de-Lescaut, where there was sharp fighting, and where counter-attacks were driven off. The village of Noyelle-de-Lescaut, northward of Maroing, was captured early in the morning. Here also, there was heavy fighting, and counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

The British troops, in the morning, moving north-eastward from Esquives, captured the defensive lines south-westward of Canting and the latter village, taking 500 prisoners. They continued to advance, and later established themselves upwards of five miles behind the former German front line.

The West-Riding battalions, northward of Amé, engaged the enemy southward and south-westward of Bourlon Wood. The Ulsters, further west, crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Moerua.

Strong counter-attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt were defeated. The total number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained.

8,000 PRISONERS COUNTED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that 8,000 prisoners are now counted, including 180 officers. At one point we penetrated five miles behind the German lines. Several more villages have been captured.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 21. A German official report states:—
The main English attacks, under the protection of armoured cars, strove to break through towards Cambrai. They succeeded in capturing villages in the fighting zone, including Grandcourt and Maroing, also portions of permanently established material.

Our reserves arrested the thrust in the rear positions. The enemy did not advance beyond our foremost line between Fontaineles-Croisilles and Rencourt. The attack southward of Vendhuile collapsed.

A German official report states:—
The English, since noon, have again attacked with strong forces south-westward of Cambrai. Fighting continues.

AVIATORS' DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 22. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—
Our aeroplanes attempted to work all day on Tuesday in conjunction with the operations between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. Low clouds, mist, a strong westerly wind, drizzle and occasional rain throughout the day necessitated the pilots flying fifty feet from the ground. Even then, at times they were quickly lost in the mist. Continual attempts to maintain contact with the advancing troops were rendered almost impossible by the weather.

The enemy's batteries, lorries, aeroplanes, transport, and railways were bombed and batteries and small groups of infantry were machine-gunned. Valuable information was gained. Only five hostile machines were seen on the battlefield. Eleven of ours were lost owing to the mist and the exceptionally low height at which they were compelled to fly.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

PARIS, Nov. 22. La Tente states that the British offensive, which extends on a front of 60 kilometres, was launched at 6.30 this morning. The scene was extraordinary, owing to the dense fog, which magnified the fantastic weirdness of the Tanks and made them awe-inspiring to the enemy. There were no enemy aeroplanes or balloons to be seen throughout the day, and consequently the enemy guns, ignorant of the whereabouts of the British batteries, fired into the air wildly, merely wasting their ammunition.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A French communiqué states:—
West of Lamette we attacked the German salient south of Juvin-court on a kilometre front to an average depth of 400 metres. We attained all our objectives, carrying strong defenses. We captured 175 prisoners, and between Lamette and the Aisne a further 40 were captured. The artillery duel is lively in the whole of this region.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—
Strong French advances commenced this afternoon from Orsme to the Berry-au-bac front.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY INFANTRY ACTIONS NOT RENEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 21. An Italian official report states:—
There was intense artillery firing on the whole front yesterday. Italian and British monitors are co-operating on the coastal zone. We repulsed three violent attacks at Mount Pertica. The infantry actions were not renewed at Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states that the situation on the Italian front is unchanged.

PALESTINE.

MILITARY SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 21. Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 19th inst., states:—
Welcome heavy rains are falling. The military situation is unchanged, except that the mounted patrols advanced in a north-easterly direction, into the Judean Hills. The town of Jaffa is intact, and a considerable part of the population is remaining, although a portion of the better-class Turks left before our arrival.

NEAR JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Nov. 21. A Palestine official report states:—
The situation northward of Jaffa is unchanged. The Territorial Infantry carried Kurjet-el-Enab, six miles westward of Jerusalem, on Monday, at the point of the bayonet. The Scottish troops occupied Beitlikia, five miles north-westward of Jerusalem. The mounted troops yesterday were in contact with the enemy four miles westward of Birah, on the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

RUSSIAN PEACE FOURPARLERS.

AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE OFFERED.

LONDON, Nov. 21. A Russian official message states:—
The All-Russian Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has ordered the Council of the People's Commissaries to assume power and to offer all the belligerents an immediate armistice for the purpose of opening negotiations for a democratic peace. These offers are to be made when the Council's power has been firmly established in all the important districts throughout the country. A draft message to this effect has already been communicated to the Allied Plenipotentiaries in Russia.

Meanwhile, the Council has ordered the Commander-in-Chief forthwith to offer the enemy commander an armistice for the purpose of peace negotiations, and to keep the Council informed telegraphically of the progress of the negotiations, and to sign a preliminary act only after the Council approves. The above communiqué is signed by Lenin, as President of the Council, General Trotsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and three others.

STATE BANK REFUSES MAXIMALISTS' DEMAND.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21. The Maximalists' Commission, with the Commander of the Garrison, accompanied by troops and a band playing, marched to the State Bank and demanded ten million roubles. The Bank officials conferred with the Delegates, the Town Council and the Peasants' Union, and it was unanimously decided to refuse the demand. Eventually, the Commander of the Garrison withdrew the troops and visited the Council of Maximalist Commissioners, who decided that the demand was not in accordance with the law, upon which the Commander apologised to the Bank officials.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

General Brusiloff was knocked down by a motor-lorry at Moscow, and had his leg broken.

FIGHTING NEAR INBOG.

Fighting between the Red and White Guards near Inbog has begun. The railway is torn up.

SALE OF CREAM PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The Food Controller has prohibited the use of cream for luxury purposes, between December 8th, 1917, and April 30th, 1918.

SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH PATROL VESSEL.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The Admiralty announces that an enemy submarine, torpedoed a patrol vessel, in the Mediterranean on Sunday. Four officers and five men were killed.

CORVO DO RIO BR.—The sergeant-major had trouble in finding an accountant for his captain, but at last brought in a private for trial. "Are you a clerk?" demanded the captain. "No, sir," replied the man. "Do you know anything about figures?" asked the captain. "I can do a bit," replied the man, modestly. "Is this the best man you can find?" asked the officer. "Well, sir," stammered the captain, "I suppose I'll have to put up with him. Turning to the private, he said: 'What are you in civilian life?'"

Professor of education at the St. College, Mr. was the unexpected reply. The teacher.

THE FIGHT OFF HELIGOLAND.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The Admiralty announces the following details of Saturday's action in the Heligoland Bight:—
Towards eight o'clock, we sighted four light-cruisers, on a northerly course, accompanied by destroyers and mine-sweepers or patrol-vessels. The latter escaped north-eastward, but one was sunk by the gunfire of our destroyers. A number of survivors, including a lieutenant, were rescued.

The light-cruisers and destroyers turned towards Heligoland, and we pursued them through the minefields. A running engagement ensued, under a heavy smoke-screen, until we sighted four battleships or battle-cruisers. Our advanced forces broke off the engagement and turned back to meet the support, outside the minefields. Owing to these we were compelled to keep to the line taken by the enemy. Consequently the area was too restricted for the supporting ships to manoeuvre in.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—
Besides many small British cruisers and destroyers in the Bight on Saturday, six ships of the line, or battle-cruisers, participated. The British Admiralty report refers only to light forces. The British advance was quickly opposed with adequate forces, causing them to retire. A number of hits on enemy ships and destroyers were obtained, and German aeroplanes bombarded the large warships.

MAKING BREAD WITH SEA-WATER.

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water, instead of using, as is customary, fresh water. The addition of the salt required to make the bread both healthy and appetizing. Mr. Albert Saint-Sernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of this practice, which has, according to him, several advantages; the bread keeps most longer, owing to the affinity for water possessed by the magnesium chloride which sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of. In a communication to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) he says:—
"By way of reducing the traffic movement of salt, it is highly desirable that there should be legislation authorizing bakers in coast towns to make use of sea-water. Rolls made with sea-water are said to remain fresh for more than a week. During a journey of five months made from Havre to San Francisco, in a sailing-vessel carrying 180 passengers and a crew of 25, exclusive use was made of such bread, and there was not a single case of illness on board."

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the saltwater used for mixing the dough. Along the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean the water is of suitable salt content to be used directly. Mediterranean water, however, has a salt content so much higher that it is advisable to use one part of fresh water to three parts of salt water. The French writer adds:—
"Bread made with sea-water, useful for everybody, is to be especially recommended for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labour."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

"HEATHER DAY" DUTIES.

(1) The O.C. No. 1 Platoon will warn 40 picked men for special duty between the hours of 2.45 and 11 p.m. on Friday, 30th November.

The O.C. No. 2 Company will similarly warn duties for Saturday, 1st December. These men will be warned off in three shifts and will report at Headquarters Club to Staff Inspector McEwen. The latter will in turn report to Inspector Garrod.

Men so warned will not attend the Company Parade on Tuesday, 27th November and 28th November respectively.

(2) All Staff and Company Inspectors are required to report in uniform to Inspector Garrod at the Parade Ground at 10 a.m. on Friday, 30th November, to assist in traffic regulation in connection with the proposed procession. Exemption from this duty may be obtained from A. S. P. Hough or the D.S.P.

(3) A detachment of Mounted Police will be warned for duty at 10 a.m. and will report to the D.S.P. (4) The Police Band will play at the Fair on the evening of 30th November. The following Band Practices are ordered:—
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th, 27th and 28th November. All exemptions are withdrawn, and no leave is to be granted except by the undersigned.

HEATHER DAY FUND. GRAND CONCERT.

VICTORIA THEATRE on MONDAY, November 26th, at 8.15 p.m. Under the Auspices of ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. NET PROCEEDS IN AID OF HEATHER DAY FUND. SPLENDID PROGRAMME. Book early at Anderson Music Company. Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.

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THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, APPLICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE LOAN, which will shortly be opened to public subscription. The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 14th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to supply without delay. ISSUE PRICE: 68.60%. Full particulars will be supplied on application to the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, CHATEAU ROAD.

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Bearing interest from the 16th Dec. 1917, payable quarterly, FREE OF TAXES. Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription List will be CLOSED on the 15th December, 1917. Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment. Applications will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained. L. BEHINDOAGUE, Manager. Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.



HEATHER DAY

30th NOVEMBER 1917

